BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1858. NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

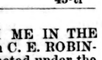
PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, SOME time during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.
I will give the above reward of $50 for the return of said negro to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C., Sept. 25, '57—4-tf

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just  selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.
All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to.
Nov. 10.—56-9t—11-3m* L. F. BUNN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT.
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.
Spring Session begins January 13th.
December 4, 1857. 14-9t.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land.—A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.
Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.
Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.
All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. LANIER.
Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857 14-3m

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.
JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf.
Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather, Varnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.
Dec. 3d, 1857 75-1w—14-3m

LOST OR MISLAID.
A NOTE FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGRO—MADE PAYable to James I. McDugald, by James R. Grist and John T. Council, for sixty dollars ($60,) due February 4th, 1856, endorsed to J. McK. Mulford. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, as it was left in my hands for collection. GEO. M. WHITE.
Dec. 18th, 1857 16-6t

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all trespassers.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

THE WARSAW HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.
His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.
He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.
Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.
Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.
I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.
STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon: Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.
The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.
For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity for Bladen county, made at the late Fall Term thereof, the undersigned as Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Jonah D. Russ, to wit:
350 Acres of Land on the North East side of the Cape Fear River, about 36 miles above Wilmington, whereon the said Jonah D. Russ lately resided, 150 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, having thereon a good two-story Dwelling House. The dwelling is pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of River and Plantation.
Also, 350 Acres in different adjoining tracts, situated in the White Oak Swamp, about one mile from the River Plantation, with some improvements thereon. This tract is said to be equal in productiveness to any Swamp Lands in the State, and easily reclaimed.
Also, several other tracts of back Land, and convenient to the foregoing tracts, the whole constituting a desirable situation for farming, with convenient market facilities.
Terms—Six months credit, purchasers executing satisfactory, with interest from date of purchasing.
K. McLEOD, C. & M. E.
December 18th 1857. 17-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED AGAINST HUNTing, or trespassing in any manner whatever on any of the Lands of the subscribers, lying in this county. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such trespassers.
JAS. H. MURPHY.
CHS. W. MURPHY.
ROB'T H. MURPHY.
New Hanover county, N. C., January 15, 1858. 20-3t*

SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE.
THE SUBCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A SECOND Hand Billiard Table. Apply to SHARPSTEEN & CORNEHLSEN.
Jan. 15th, 1858. 20-1m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 4th inst., a negro boy named *LOVELESS*. Said boy goes by the name of *LOVE*. he is about 18 years of age, medium height, dark complected, spare built, stoops when walking, and a little bow-legged. He was hired to me by Washington Pridgeon, guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Jintz Pridgeon, on South River, where he is supposed to be lurking.
I will give the above reward of *TWENTY DOLLARS* for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him again.
JAMES M. LEWIS.
Brunswick county, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1858 20-3m*

MULLETS.
5 BBLS. OF PRIME, IN OAK BARRELS. LOW FOR CASH, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S,
Jan 15 No. 11 North Water street,

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHRS. BENNET FLANNER and R. W. BROWN, from New York:
25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;
20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;
50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;
10 do English do.
10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;
4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.
Jan. 15. GEO. H. KELLEY.

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.
IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.
In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.
Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.
Why, I ask, cannot WE—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.
Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.
My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.
My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.
☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January*, 1858.
A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1, 1857.
N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States, for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of N. Y., from which the fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 per barrel. Terms Cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicant.
☞ A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited. Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 COURTLANDT STREET,
Dec. 18, 1857—16-2m New York.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country. J. A. ROBESON.
Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., Jan. 8, 1858.—19-1m.
Weekly Herald copy 1m.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses. Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

A DEVOTED WIFE.—A correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following in referring to the recent accidental death of Col. WYNKOOP: Colonel Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania, led into the field in Mexico a regiment second in point of discipline to no regiment of volunteers, except, perhaps, Breckinridge's Kentuckians. He was distinguished in many engagements; he captured Gen. Valencis and staff; and at the close of the war he returned to his home with laurels. He is now dead. The circumstances are familiar. With his wife, who is an invalid, he was visiting the interior of Pennsylvania for recreation and change of scene. The country is wild there and sparsely settled. One morning he went out with his servant to shoot game for his wife. In handing him the gun the servant by accident discharged it; the contents took effect in his leg severed the artery, and he lived but a few minutes. This has been told before.
An absurd superstition prevails among the ignorant inhabitants of the region, against touching a dead body before an inquest has sate upon it. The servant had been sent at once for aid to some distance, and in vain did Mrs. Wynkoop endeavor to induce by supplications, by promises, by offers of money, the stultified neighbors to shelter and care for her husband's body. It was night. He still lay where he fell; and there, in that howling wilderness, with the clammy dampness of midnight gatherd on her garments, did that delicate woman, as frail as the wild flowers around her that folded their petals together in that weird solitude, sit alone on the chill turf, supporting on her knee the head of her husband; and there remained, keeping her lonely vigil until the breaking of the grey dawn, alone with her dead and with her bleeding heart.
If the incident be a sad one, it becomes a season set apart to lessons and pledges of affection.

IMPRESSIVE WORDS OF GEN. SHIELDS.—A volunteer in the Mexican War, Writing from Baltimore to the National Intelligencer, says:
May I ask a small space in the columns of your paper for the purpose of laying before its readers the few Words that escaped the lips of General James Shields When he was being carried off the field of battle at Cerro Gordo," Mexico?—supposed at the time to be mortally wounded and dying, having been shot through the body with an "escopet" ball. I was one of the party that assisted in conveying him from the field, and the words are as vividly impressed upon my mind as if they had just met my ears. They were these:
"Men, I am of no further use to my country!—You are. Lay me down and let me die; I might as well die here as to be taken off to die. You are all strong, able-bodied men; able to do your country some service. For *God's sake* lay me down and go do your duty."
This brave hero and accomplished gentleman has just been elected one of the U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

THE SEPOYS AND THE HIGHLANDERS.—The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, in a recent letter, writes:
En passant, I may remark the extraordinary effect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The Sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women sent out to avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawnpore. The battle of Oonao disabused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were pronounced "petticoated devils." Still they were a puzzle. The Sepoys could understand the existence of devils, but could not comprehend why they should be bare-legged. At last the truth came out. The Highlanders were barelegged, in order more conveniently to break Sepoys across their knees.

A Ludicrous Incident.

It was customary some years ago in many of the inland towns of New England, to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence by a small fight, intended to represent some of the Revolutionary battles, and of course victories; one portion of the people of the town representing the Red Coats, and another the Federal forces. Below, we give the rich end of an account which we find in an exchange of one of the celebrations. A little town had resolved to perform the surrender of Cornwallis. Deacon Moses Jones, a wealthy, proud farmer, was chosen to enact Washington, and Squire Bigler Wook, an aristocratic lawyer, to represent Cornwallis; but let the writer tell his own story:
The two companies were to meet in front of the tavern, on the common, exchange shots, skirmish a little—in which Cornwallis was to be most essentially whipped and then most ingloriously surrender.
At nine o'clock, the two companies marched into the village and arrayed themselves into fighting positions, reminding the spectators of the time when

Brave Wolf drew up his men
In style most pretty,
On the plains of Abraham,
Before the city.

The two commanders were greatly excited, and Washington, I regret to say, was in anything but a fit condition to act out the great part he was to perform.
He had been drinking freely all the morning, and now, when the interesting ceremony was about to commence, was so *tight*, or rather *loose*, that it was with great difficulty that he could sit in his saddle; he, however, did not know but what he was all right, nor did his men.
Cornwallis was not intoxicated, but was a little agitated, or rather elated.
Everything being ready, the companies exchanged shots. Bang! whang! bang! went the guns, while the two commanders yelled like stuck pigs.
"That's it, (hic) my brave boys; give it to them, the owdacious Red Coats!" bellowed Washington.
"On Romans!" yelled the excited Cornwallis, who had seen a theatrical exhibition once, and remembered the heroic appeals of the Thespian belligerents, "breathes there a man so dead that won't fight like thunder?"
"Go it, Continentals! Down with taxation on tea!" bellowed Washington, in a very patriotic voice, and narrowly escaping cutting his horse's ear off with the flourish of his sword.
The fighting now ceased, the companies were drawn up in a straight line, and Cornwallis dismounted and presented his sword to Washington.
"Well, old boy!" said the immortal, as he cuffed his horse's ears with his cocked hat, "what in thunder do you want with me?"
"General Washington," replied Cornwallis, "I surrender to you myself, sword and men."
"You do, do you?" sneeringly replied the General.
"Yes, General, the British Lion prostrates himself at the foot of the American Eagle."
"*Eagle! Eagle!*" yelled the General, rolling off his horse, and hitting the Briton a tremendous blow on the head with the flat of his sword; "do you call me an eagle, you sneaking cuss!"
Cornwallis was down only for a moment, for he jumped up and shook himself with an entirely unlooked for recuperation, on the part of the fallen, and in direct defiance of historical truth, he pitched into Washington like a thousand of bricks, and in spite of the men of both nations, succeeded in giving the "immortal" a tremendous licking. So the day that commenced so glorious, ended ingloriously.
For many years after the surrender, there was a coldness between the Deacon and the Squire; but as time rolled on, and their locks became frosted with white, they learned to call it a joke.
Both are now living, and whenever they meet, they smoke and talk about "that ar'," like a couple of good jolly old men, as they are.

Trials of a Fat Man.

The Buffalo *Republic* has a fat correspondent which writes that paper frankly thus:
As I intimated to you, having come to the conclusion that there was nothing fit to eat in Buffalo, I started for New York on Friday last, on the Central Railroad. I had no idea that a man with a respectable quantity of flesh, was looked upon with any degree of surprise outside of your city limits. I only weigh *two hundred and thirty-one pounds*, and if I am said to be as broad as I am long, it certainly was no reason for the ticket agent at the Buffalo depot inquiring "*do you wish to go as freight*, or as a passenger?" I told him with considerable asperity "as a passenger of course," when he charged me for tickets for two, and upon my expostulating with him, he very impudently inquired if I supposed that any one else could sit in the same seat I occupied. Being aware that it was a matter of some doubt, I said no more, but heard him mutter something to himself about hogs always going as freight, as I walked off, which remark was made, I presume, to an omnibus driver, standing near. It certainly could have had no reference to me. Do you think it could?
I got on the cars somewhat ruffled in temper, and after crushing two or three women from a diameter of ten feet into about six inches, and flattening out an apple boy and pop-corn vender, so that their identity became a matter of considerable research, I finally obtained a seat opposite an old scraggy lady and her unmarried daughter. They screamed as I sat down, and I was tempted to expand my lungs in the same manner, for the whole seat gave way with me and deposited me with my wig in a pool of tobacco juice, and my feet in the bony, unmarried girl's lap. Upon extricating myself from the wreck, I discovered to my horror that I had split the back of my coat, had utterly crushed out of existence three band boxes, and obtained the eternal hate of the scraggy woman and her bonny daughter forever. I tried to make my apologies but think I failed. My failure is easly explained, for whoever heard of any man making a decent apology in a fractured coat, and a head saturated with tobacco juice?
I then went into another car, in consequence of the indignation of the passengers having been aroused by the two women alluded to, and especially as I heard a gentleman with short hair and not very placid face, inquiring if he hadn't better punch *him*. Having no doubt that the *him* referred to meant me, I made myself as *seldom* as possible, and got into the next car. The seats in the car were all weak, frail things, as four of them fell to pieces as I sat down on them. Upon making my complaint to the conductor—who asked *if there was more than one of me*—he suggested that I had better go into the baggage car, and sit on one of the express trunks. They being iron-bound he thought *they'd* stand it, if nothing else would. I did go in there. The baggage-man who was not very polite, asked me what I wanted. I told him I wanted to stay in there. He said it couldn't be did; as, if I came in, he would have to go out; there wasn't room "for them two trunks and both of *us* in that there baggage car." I accommodated matters with him by giving him a dollar, (one of twenty I had borrowed,) and he agreed to ride on the outside of the car, while I occupied the inside. I got upon two express trunks, and was very comfortable. Indeed, I should have been perfectly so, if the baggage-man hadn't kept annoying me. He kept diving his head into the car, and asking if I was going to New York, and upon my replying that I was, he would convey my reply to the brakeman, who evidently had been talking of me all the way from Rochester. Finally, the baggage-man drove his head in again, as if to end some argument, and asked if I intended to go to Barnum's Museum, when I got to New York. I told him I should; which information he reconveyed to the brakeman, who ejaculated, "Thought so—it's him!"
I couldn't imagine what they meant. They chuckled considerable and said: "Seen him for nothing. 'Twould a cost two shillin's in New York"—when I abruptly put an end to their conversation by putting my head out of the car door, and enquiring who was "him" what "would cost two shillings in New York," and what they had "seen for nothing." The brakeman was somewhat startled, but recovered sufficiently to say, "FAT BOY." This answer affording me no satisfaction whatever, I backed into the car again, much puzzled as to what they meant. Dreaming that I was being broiled on an immense gridiron, for the purpose of "frying" me out, and that the fat was running from me in innumerable rivulets, which was being caught in little tin cups, and sold by tradesmen of all descriptions, I arrived in Syracuse, and there awoke, delighted to find that I retained my accustomed flesh, and that gongs were sounding sestatio announcements of "dinner." I will write to you again soon. Till then, believe me your much annoyed
FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

Hair Specifics.

The number of hair specifics which are now vended under the astounding names of "Wahpene," "Tricopherous," &c., is really wonderful. It is professed for them that they restored the hair (curing baldness), prevent it falling out, give it a beautifully soft and glossy appearance, and either kill or cure all the ills that hair "is *heir to*." Judging from the number of establishments where such articles are manufactured, the quantity sold must be prodigious; and judging from the prices at which they are sold, the profits arising from them cannot be small. That some of these lotions are good in their way there can be no room to doubt; but the merits of the best are greatly exaggerated by those who sell them.—We will give a few recipes for making such specifics, so that those of our readers who wish to use them can make the preparations themselves:
No. 1.—Take eau de cologne two ounces, tincture of cantharades half an ounce, and add twenty drops of the oil of lavender.
No. 2.—Take vinegar of cantharides half an ounce, eau de cologne and rose water each half an ounce.
No. 3.—Take an ounce of castor oil, mix it thoroughly with a pint of alcohol, and add half an ounce of the tincture of cantharides.
No. 4.—Sulphuric ether one ounce, tincture of cantharides one ounce, olive oil one ounce, alcohol one pint.
These four recipes are sufficient. The first two are from the work of Errsmus Wilson, F. R. S., the author of an able treatise on cutaneous diseases. The last two recipes are followed by persons who manufacture the article for sale, and are better than the first two; they are capable of making excellent Tricopherous, both for keeping the head clean, preventing the hair falling out, and, in some cases curing partial baldness. In using them, the head should be brushed smartly with a hair brush, the lotion then applied with a piece of sponge, the head brushed again, and a silk night-cap put on. The best period to apply it is just before going to bed, but it may also be used at any time of the day.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1858.

☞ *We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.*

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

☞ The people of the South want to see the portions of the Continent lying South of us Americanized—North Americanized—and, whatever may be said to the contrary, they would prefer to see this object accomplished ed by the peaceful agency of negotiation and colonization. All this is so.

But the people of the South don't want to see *such* Americanization as our *loving* brethren of the North contemplate. They don't want to see the Isthmus Eli Thayerized or traded off to a New York steam ship monopoly, to build up another barrier against Southern progress. The South is willing to abide the fair progress of events, but not to sit down quietly to see this progress so directed as to ruin her own future prospects, and weaken her present security. Some folks at the North, and at Washington City, too, seem impressed with the idea that the South is nowhere—that it is nobody; and, God knows, the servile tone of some of its presses and politicians almost justifies this idea.

But we trust that these people will find themselves mistaken. We believe they will. The South is more and more Southern daily—less and less of what is called national, since nationalism is construed into a subserviency to the more numerous and a contempt for the minority section of the Union. In the Union or out of the Union, the South must not see the Isthmus of Central America Abolitionized, unless she is *willing* to lose all chance for the independence of her position, or the perpetuity of her institutions. This is a fact which overrides all talk of paper compacts or laws founded on conventional arrangement. It is based on the first law of nature—self-preservation. Rather than see the Isthmus diplomatically or otherwise filibustered or secured for the Eli Thayerites, the South ought to turn out *en masse*, and put Walker back in Nicaragua, and keep him there and sustain him there, against all forces whatsoever.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—Our cotemporaries of the North Carolina press are generally resorting to the cash system as the only possible hope of sustaining themselves. We have been endeavoring to bring things up to that standard without too sudden a transition, having, for some years past, taken few or no new subscribers without the money in advance. Latterly we have made the rule imperative and unvarying. We might have had probably twice as many subscribers as we now have, had we been willing to put down names on our list just for the glory of the thing. This we never could afford, no more than we can afford to furnish our paper under its terms as advertised at the head. We mean to do justice to our patrons, if we know how, and we expect to receive a fair remuneration. We do not think $2 50 for our weekly paper, or $6 00 for our daily is more than fair. We doubt the policy of cutting down newspaper prices. We go for making a paper popular by increasing the size and improving the quality, rather than by reducing the price.

But others think differently, and that is *their* business, not ours. The cash system is what all are tending to, and in that we believe. Newspaper accounts are too small to pay for running after. Newspaper collecting agents charge 20 per cent., and then they are unable to reach more than a limited number. Were newspaper proprietors in possession of all the money due them, they would be generally free from embarrassment in their business, have more time and more means to bestow upon their publications—could present them in better type and in better style—could make them more valuable to their readers and to the public at large. The benefits arising would be mutual and almost incalculable, for without arrogating to much, or claiming more for the press than it is fairly entitled to, we may assume without fear of contradiction, that much of the character which a State or a community enjoys abroad is due to the character, standing, business appearance and energy of its newspaper press.

Let us say one thing in regard to our subscribers. We *know* them to be perfectly responsible, and we look upon our claims upon them as *good*.

We see that our almost neighbour of the Goldsboro' *Tribune* has adopted the cash system. We trust that it may meet with that success which it so well deserves. It is a capital Democratic newspaper, and ought to receive a liberal, paying support from the Democrats of the second district. They—the Democrats of that district are numerous, wealthy and intelligent, and ought to give to a good paper a good support.

From the Daily Journal of the 20th inst.

Death of the Sheriff of Duplin County.

This morning we received the annexed note from the associate editor of the *Journal*, who is at present in attendance at Duplin Court:—

KENANSVILLE, N. C., January 19th, 1858.

I arrived here yesterday, and soon learned that the Sheriff of Duplin county, John D. Abernathy, Esq., was dangerously ill of typhoid fever. He died about 5 o'clock this morning, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. Abernathy was a native of Nash county, but had been a citizen of Duplin for the last sixteen years, and Sheriff of the county for three and a half years. Mr. A. was highly and deservedly respected by all who knew him. By his death the county loses a valuable officer, and his family a kind parent and indulgent master.—May he rest in peace.

Tribute of Respect.

We have been kindly placed in possession of the following proceedings of Duplin Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, had on the occasion of the death of the late Sheriff of said county:

On Wednesday morning, the 20th inst., the Court met, when Jere. Pearsall, Esq., announced the death of John D. Abernathy, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, and introduced the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That this Court has heard with sincere regret of the death of John D. Abernathy, late High Sheriff of this county.

Resolved, That by the death of John D. Abernathy, the county has been deprived of a valuable public officer, and a most estimable and worthy citizen.

Resolved, That as evidence of our respect for the memory of the deceased, this Court will adjourn for the residue of this day, and that they will attend the funeral at one o'clock.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and a copy of the same be furnished the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously, and the Court adjourned.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank Clancey, chief operater here, for the following despatch.

January 18th, 1858.

Captain Wm. H. Harrison, elected Mayor of Raleigh to-day by a majority of 81 votes over the present incumbent, W. D. Haywood. Considerable excitement prevails in Raleigh.

Both Sides of a Question.

It is too much the practice with controversialists at all times, and with the general public occasionally, to see questions on only one side—that side to which their feelings or supposed interests direct their attention.

The relations of the General Government to the new States or Territories, in which the public lands lie, involve one of these questions of which a one-sided view is most usually taken; which side is embraced in that view depending mainly upon the point of vision occupied by the observer. The people of the land States or Territories, influenced by their own peculiar interests or schemes, being disposed to ask more than equity prescribes. Those of the old States, or portions of them, going as far towards the other extreme in wishing to refuse to grant, or to deny the right of the new States to ask for grants of land for any purpose whatsoever.

The legal right of any State to tax the property of the General Government within its borders, has never been conceded by Congress, but the equitable right to receive some compensation for the waiver or deprivation of this power, has been practically admitted since the foundation of the government. Labor alone creates property, and assigns value to the earth or its products. Alexander Selkirk or Robinson Crusoe might have been "monarch of all he surveyed" on his deserted island of Juan Fernandez, but, the island being deserted, he could not have sold a thousand of its broad acres for the price of a breakfast, and his main desire was to get rid of his fertile but worthless domain. In the wilds of Oregon or Washington Territory there are thousands and millions of fertile acres, for which no man would pay money, because, as things stand, they would be wholly worthless to the purchaser.

But let the pioneer come with his axe—the farmer with his plough—the workman with his tools, and the face of things would be changed. With the advent of labor and population, property would arise, values would attach to the soil and its products, communications would be opened up, and the public lands be brought into market—become, in fact, for the first time, public property.

The pioneer—the farmer—the mechanic—the merchant and the professional man—*they* constitute the new State—their presence and labor alone impart commercial value to its soil—their improvements bring the public lands into market. The enhanced value of these lands is earned by the sweat of their brows. The land *they* have bought—the private property *they* have acquired is taxed to defray the expenses of the State government, or to bear the burden of public improvement, while the property of the United States, which shares in the benefits secured, escapes all the burdens imposed. This may be strictly legal, but would it be equitable? Let us suppose a parallel case in our own State.—Take the county of Anson. The soil of Anson is owned by private individuals. It is subject to taxation. The County Court and the citizens make a county subscription of $150,000 to th Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road. The work is intended as a public benefit, and the subscription is made with the belief that this benefit will be commensurate with the outlay required to secure it, in which outlay all participate, as they hope to participate in the resulting benefit. But suppose that one-half of the surface of Anson County was covered by the lands of the General Government—that of the forty or fifty miles of railroad to be built through the county, twenty-five must pass through, open up, bring into market these public lands,—would the private land-owners of Anson County be willing to bear all the burdens of a work one-half of which benefits must enure to a proprietor whose property could not be taxed, and who would not part with any portion of it for the benefit of the whole.—Would not these private land owners say: "We tax ourselves to the amount of $150,000. Uncle Sam is benefitted as much as we are." Let us request him as a land-owner to do his share. It is neither honorable nor equitable that he should sponge off us, reap the rewards of our sacrifices and make none himself." This would sound like common sense and justice in North Carolina. It is the *principle* of land grants in the regions in which the General Government is a land-holder. How far the practice has been abused, is another question. One thing is certain, it makes a great difference in things whether your bull gores my ox, or my ox gores your bull. The very politicians that would sign memorials to Congress in one case and demand a compliance, would be the first to denounce a similar demand upon the part of others as land-grabbing.

We do not say that there have not been multiplied instances of abuse in the way of grants of public lands. We know that what was originally based upon a principle of equity has been preverted, in some cases into an unprincipled speculation; but this has not prevailed to the extent charged. A large proportion of all the grants made were rightly made; nor, upon a review of the whole case do we see any reason to believe that the United States has actually lost by the operation, badly managed as it undoubtedly has been in some cases. What we mainly contend against is the practice of sweeping assertion and indiscriminate denunciation, without careful and dispassionate examination.

☞ The Fayetteville *Argus*, like some other papers of the opposition, sees awful things in the meeting of half a dozen quiet citizens to take the usual preliminary steps for the holding of the usual Democratic State Convention in North Carolina. It also pretends to see all sorts of combinations against Mr. Holdon of the *Standard*. This is all flummery. The Convention representing the party at large, must make the selection of gubernatorial candidate. If that body should centre upon Mr. Holden, be assured his brethren of the Executive Committee will give him a cordial and hearty support. Should any other good Democrat be selected we feel equally assured that he will have no more willing nor efficient supporter than the editor of the *Standard*.—Democrats will not give their opponents the amusement and satisfaction of witnessing or profiting by divisions or quarrels in the ranks of the Democracy.

DEMAND FOR DAMAGES.—The *Baltimore Sun* mentions a report that a Mr. Robert A. Craig, a British subject at Punta Arenas, has demanded damages from the United States for losses sustained by him in the seizure of Walker's expedition by Commodore Paulding.—He alledges that he rented to Walker a portion of his premises, and that he had a large quantity of provisions in his warehouse belonging to Walker, at a stipulated rate of storage per month for each package; and also, that he advanced, on the security of the provision, $500. The provisions, he alledges, were forcibly seized by Commodore Paulding, and much of his private property carried off. Mr. Craig has forwarded a copy of his complaint to Lord Clarendon, who will, we are inclined to think, lay it under the table.

☞ J. W. Cameron, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville *Argus*, in the last issue gives notice that the publication of that paper will be suspended for three or four weeks, certain arrangements being in progress for disposing of the establishment to other parties. If these arrangements be perfected, then the publication to be resumed by the parties purchasing. If not, then by the former Editor and publisher.

THE CONCERT.—Last evening Mozart Hall was filled with an expectant audience to listen to the performances of Thalberg and Vieuxtemps, and the singing of Miss Kemp, Madame Johansen and Signor Lehman. From the applause, we must conclude that the expectations raised, were fully realized.

Mr. Thalberg would strike any one as a quiet, gentlemanly, middle-aged man, without anything peculiar in manner, appearance or gesture, playing without fuss or apparent effort. Those who ought to know, are in raptures with his execution. No doubt they are right. Of the very little which we could understand, we have not a word to say but praise. We confess that what we did not understand was the greater part.

The Fantasie from Moses was something unparalleled in piano playing. One enthusiastic gentleman assured us this morning, that this single piece was by itself alone worth two dollars, and the whole Concert worth ten. Those who know, say that Thalberg does what no one else can do—he gives *character*—power to piano music.

Vieuxtemps has more of the distinctive look which we are apt to expect in a noted performer. Like Thalberg, he is a perfect master of his instrument. He knows it and it appears to know him. His rendering of opera music was, beyond question, magnificent, but most of it was like an Italian song,—being to us, at least, in an unknown tongue. When he gave Yankee Doodle and Patrick's Day, we felt ourselves on safe ground, we knew where we were and enjoyed ourselves accordingly. We never did hear these familiar airs played so well before. We may be making an acknowledgement of which we ought to be ashamed, but candor compels us to say that we derived more pleasure from these, than we did from more scientific, but less familiar pieces—who in the house did not?

Miss Annie Kemp sings ballads beautifully—she has a rich but not very powerful contralto voice, and lacks the action and expression requisite for the rendering of opera music. But she is young—very handsome—perhaps we ought to say beautiful, and her sweet face and modest air is a ballad in itself.

Madame Johansen is an opera singer, while Miss Kemp is not. She has had more experience—has acquired more ease and confidence, and, we should think, had passed through a more thorough musical training, which is no doubt the fact. Her voice has more power and volume than that of her younger companion, and, if we know anything about it, she is an accomplished vocalist.

Signor Lehman appeared but once. His singing was good, we suppose. We *know* nothing of such things—we only *feel* how they impress ourselves.

We merely glance over things as they appeared to ourselves. For us to attempt to criticise the performances of world-renowned musicians and composers like Thalberg and Vieuxtemps would be the extreme of absurdity. One thing, however, we could appreciate—the evident desire to please—the courteous and respectful bearing of the ladies and gentlemen of the troupe—the cheerful and ready response to each *encore*. These things, of themselves, contributed largely to the enjoyment of an evening which those present will look back to as one very pleasantly spent.

We have seen several persons to-day who attended the Concert last evening. All appear to be in raptures, and all concede that it was decidedly the "greatest" they ever attended. We must suppose that it was.—One gentleman said he agreed with us: He might at some future time see another two dollar bill, but he hardly expected ever to hear such another Concert in Wilmington. He may be mistaken. It is not by any means impossible that the same Company may give another Concert here on their return from the South, late in the spring.—*Daily Journal 19th inst.*

☞ There is certainly a power that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. The exceeding mildness of the present winter appears little short of a special interposition of Providence. Had the rigors of a winter like that of 1856-'7 been super added to the financial pressure which weighs with such severity upon all, the fate of thousands, in the Northern Cities especially, must have been awful indeed. There may yet be very cold weather, but its duration must necessarily be limited, and its rigors be gardually abated as the spring advances. Even as far North as Boston, men sun themselves in the open air, on the grass in the Common, while crocusses were protruding their heads through their straw coverings. At the same time last year, the thermometer was 13 degrees below zero in Boston, and on the 24th January, it had gone down to 24 degress below zero.

☞ T. F. Meagher, Esq., requests the *Washington Union* to say that he is not the author of the letter recently addressed to President Buchanan, by Gen. William Walker. Several of the papers, and the "letter-writers" had stated that he was.

Congress—January 18th.

SENATE.—After presentation of petitions, &c., a joint resolution was passed to authorize certain officers and men engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin to receive certain medals presented to them by the British government. Mr. Hale spoke at some length on the state of affairs in Kansas, and against the Lecompton constitution; but, without concluding his remarks, he yielded the floor; and, after the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Under a special rule adopted for the day a very large number of bills and resolutions were offered, the former being referred to their appropriate committees, and the latter adopted, if no objection was made. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, offered a series of resolutions calling upon the President for certain information concerning the public lands; Mr. Quitman, a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at Ship Island, Mississippi; Mr. Keitt, a resolution calling upon the President for all the correspondence with France upon the subject of the abolition of privateering. A special committee was ordered to investigate the accounts of the door-keeper of the last House of Representatives. No subject was taken up during the day for discussion.—*Union.*

Congress—January 19th.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of a convention between the United States and Denmark on the subject of the Sound dues; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., over a railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco, in California; which was made the special order for the first Monday in February.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to repeal all laws granting bounties to vessels engaged on the banks or other cod-fisheries, without amendment, and it was made the special order for Tuesday, February 2.

Several private bills were considered and passed; also a bill to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases.

Mr. Houston announced the death of his late colleague, Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, in a feeling and appropriate manner; and after some remarks by Messrs. Collamer Gwin, and Seward, the customary resolutions were adopted; whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced Messrs. Hughes, of Indiana; Jenkins, of Virginia; Purviance, of Pennsylvania; Bryan, of Texas; and Thompson, of New York, as the members of the special committee authorized to investigate the accounts of the Doorkeeper of the last House of Representatives. A motion to lay on the table a bill providing for an apportionment of the clerks of the departments among the States and Territories was lost, when it was referred to a select committee. A number of bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees. A message was then received from the Senate, announcing the death of the late Senator Rusk, of Texas, when appropriate eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Keitt, of South Carolina; Jackson, of Georgia; Quitman, of Mississippi; and Clark, of New York. Resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted; after which the House adjourned.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.—The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 2d inst., arrived at this port this forenoon.

Her advices are three days later than those by the North America at Portland.

The America brings $9,615 in specie for Boston.

The political news by this arrival is not of an important description. Financially, it is quite favorable.—There was a continued growing ease in the English money market, but no reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank has taken place.

The holidays had checked all kinds of business. Little or nothing had been done since Thursday.

The details of the Indian news by the Overland mail contain little news in addition to the despatches from Trieste, reported by the North America.

The loss of the rebels at Lucknow was estimated at seven thousand men.

Great activity was perceptible amongst the British forces at Hong Kong, preparatory to the investment of Canton, which was expected to take place about the 1st of December.

The U. S. steam frigate Minnesota and San Jacinto, and the sloop of war Portsmouth were at Hong Kong.

M. Blondell has been appointed Belgian Minister to Washington.

It was said that the Spanish government will consider the mediation of England and France ended, if Mexico refused to accept all of its conditions.

Considerable activity was apparent in the preparations at Spanish ports for the expedition to Mexico.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.—The British revenue returns had decreased, the last year, £1,800,000 sterling, which is principally ascribed to the reduction in taxation.

The wedding of the Princess Royal is fixed for the 25th of January.

The "Times" of Saturday says, the year commenced favorably in the stock market. Consols had advanced half cent; closing exactly the same as it did the first of last year. The demand on discounts were very light.—Rates are open; the market being from 6½ to 7 per cent.

The rates of the Bank of Hamburg had reduced 4¼ per cent.

There is a continued flow of Australian gold into England.

England had determined to make the China dispute entirely local, and confine hostilities to Canton, which has probably been reduced by the British force in the Chinese waters, being 7,000 men, and 700 guns. The French had determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese, and join in the assult in Canton. The Americans remain neutral.

The launch of the Leviathan will be recommenced on Monday. Twenty-one hydraulic presses will be worked.

The Paris Constitutionnel boldly demands the prosecution of the slave trade, in reference to the Antilles, and ridicules the opposition of the English philanthropists; but a dispatch from Paris says the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the colonists with negroes.

Carroll Spence, late minister to Constantinople, had arrived at Paris.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—The advices from Kansas relative to the recent election held in that Territory continue of a contradictory character.

The Leavenworth Times of the 9th inst. says the reports from the different parts of the Territory indicate the success of the entire free State ticket; while the vote against the Lecompton constitution will probably exceed 15,000.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat of this city, says that as far as heard from the free State party has secured thirty-one out of the forty-four representatives, and fourteen out of nineteen of the senators, and the vote against the constitution is about equal to that polled at the October election. A gentleman who left the Territory on the 11th states that it was then believed that the democratic State ticket was elected.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Kansas states that Mr. Calhoun commenced counting the returns of the first election on Tuesday last, and when completed a messenger with the new constitution will be sent to Washington. Mr. Calhoun would not leave till the result of the second election is known, which is still doubtful.

Extensive Robbery—$10,000 Stolen.

SAVANAH, Jan. 18.—Two young men from North Carolina, were robbed of ten thousand dollars, at Fernandina, Fla., on Saturday night last. Nine thousand five hundred dollars of the money was in bills of the Bank of Wilmington, N.C., and the balance in bills of Banks in South Carolina. A reward of two thousand dollars is offerd for the recovery of the thief and money. *Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch, 19th inst.*

The Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

This work seems to drag its slow length along, notwithstanding panics and pressures. Another advance has been made on the work between here and Newbern, by which the cars now run to Waters', eight miles this side of Kinston, leaving only 18 miles to be laid to complete the track between Newbern and Goldsboro. At the eastern end about 15 miles of the track has been laid, leaving about 16 or 18 miles to be laid to reach Newbern from Morehead City. When this work will be finished we cannot undertake to say—don't think the contractors even would like to set any particular time—but we see some of friends east of us indulge the hope that it will be completed some time this year. We sincerely trust it may.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

Capture of Anderson.

Statement of Dr. Hanley, one of the officers under Col. Frank P. Anderson.

We landed on the 24th November at the mouth of the Colorado river, with forty men and five officers, under command of Col. Anderson. We proceeded up the river to take possession of Leaf's Island, and for the purpose of cutting off communication on the San Juan river. We worked our way up in common four-oared boats against a three mile current. It was hard pulling, and took us twenty-four hours, without sleeping, to make twenty-four miles. We rowed all night, and landed early next morning in the surf. We left Leaf's Island for fort Castillo on the 29th, by order of General Walker, to get the steamers, if possible, and take possession of the fort.

We landed one mile below Fort Castillo, at 8 o'clock, on the night of the 3d of December. After cutting our way through the chapparal at the side of the river, we gained the open clearing aronnd the fort at 11 o'clock that night. We rested until 1 o'clock next morning, Dec. 4th, when we attacked the fort, and after killing one man, took it by surprise. We captured six pieces of cannon, with 150 stand of arms, and made prisoners of Col. Francisco Alderado and eighty men under his command. We also got possession of three steamers.—On the 5th, we sent up the steamer Ogden and captured the steamer Virgin nine miles above at Torro Rapids.

On the 6th we started the steamer Morgan down to Gen. Walker, with prisoners taken from steamer Virgin and the fort.

We heard no more from down the river until Dec. 18, when we were informed by a Col. Rodgers of the arrest of Gen. Walker and his men, and their return to the United States. After the receipt of this intelligence we burned the fort, spiked the cannons, and shipped on board the Ogden all the available property, cattle, &c., and left Castillo on the 20th to go down the river. We stopped nine miles above Greytown, on the San Juan river, where we were visited, Dec. 24, by Capt. Joshua R. Sands. At eleven o'clock a man-of-war boat, under his command, with a force of marines from the United States frigate Susquehanna, put off from the steamer Morgan. When about 300 yards off, he commenced bowing very politely. When Captain Sands approached us, he asked "who was our commander?" Colonel Anderson answered "he was." After which Captain S. replied, "will you come on board, sir?" Col. Anderson went on board of the Morgan alone, was asked on the upper deck, and, in the presence of three of his officers, the following dialogue took place:

Capt. S.—Well how are you getting along up here?

Col. A.—Very well.

Capt. S.—I've come up to take you.

Col. A.—Have you orders from Commodore Paulding?

Capt. S.—No, sir, I've orders directly from the department.

Col. A.—I think I am out of your jurisdiction.

Capt. S.—I could take you in Kamschatka.

Col. A.—Well, sir, I suppose I will have to go.

Capt. S.—Yes; call your men on board.

Col. A.—You had better go on board and tell them yourself.

Capt. S.—I will. Will you go in my boat?

Col. A.—No, I thank you, I will go in my own boat.

Captain Sands then came on board the Ogden and and left soon, saying he would send an engineer and pilot on board, get up steam and take us down. We arrived in the harbor on the 28th December, when we were shipped on the Fulton, and thence proceeded to Aspinwall, where we arrived the 1st of January, 1858.

SENATORS DOUGLAS AND DAVIS.—A chatty female correspondent of the London *Post* has the following lively description of Messrs. Douglas and Davis, of the Senate:

"Judge Douglas is a man one cannot avoid noticing on such occasions. When not in debate he looks as it seems to me, fairer and plumper than before his marriage. Perhaps he lives more methodically. I did not recognize him without my lorgnette. But in the excitement of controversy, shaking his heavy head for emphasis, with a large plume of bushy hair waving and nodding on his forehead, rapidly cutting and twisting with his hand, working himself to a perspiration, and his eyes flashing, the old Douglas of the Nebraska bill reappears. He is a very restless man. He comes in, drops into his seat, pulls a paper out of his pocket, reads three lines, forces his last cigar on Gwin, who is going out to smoke, crosses over to Benjamin and gets another from him, which he twists in his mouth and chews, offers his right hand to Hale and his left to Pugh, leans familiarly on Jones' shoulder, and strokes that sexagenerian Senator's beard, with a gentle witticism, drops into the lobby a moment, and then into his seat, to read three more lines of another newspaper.

"Jefferson Davis has a strange fascination in his tone. He is a slender man, somewhat slooping, and not personally prepossessing. Yet everybody listens to him.—If a sweet voice is a beautiful thing in a woman, I know that to us there are few charms like a mild, firm, gently modulated voice in man. Such is Mr. Davis's. He speaks readily, pointedly, and with that precision of enunciation which marks a scholar. With nothing in his mien of namby-pamby or affected, you see that he is a refined gentleman. They say he is a fire-eater. If so, I know he eats it *a la mode*, with a fork and napkin."

There is truth in the following spirited remarks by the Richmond, Va., Dispatch, in respect to the Northern and Southern press:

"The occasional flings at the Southern press, which appear in certain Northern journals, are in bad taste and temper, as well as unjust and undeserved. It is true the South can boast no mammoth political journals, and that its most prominent newspapers have a very limited circulation compared with the tremendous lists of the more popular Northern dailies. We have no great marts of trade, like those which supply northern journals with the sinews of war, and give dignity and influence to the editorial WE. At the same time, it may fairly be claimed that the southern press shows as much talent and vigor in its editorial columns, in proportion to its numbers, as the press of any other section. The people of the south are as well informed upon political subjects as those of the North, for if they have not as many newspapers to enlighten them, they have more public discussions, in which the tenets of opposing parties are represented by their respective champions, and the principles of each thoroughly sifted. If the southern journal follows, instead of leading public opinion, the same is true of northern journals, and even of that great thunderer, the London Times. Even in regard to that sectional, bobadil and bullying spirit, so frequently charged upon the southern press, we will cheerfully compare the southern newspapers with those of the north, and venture to say that they are more patriotic, more conservative, more dignified."

JUST SAVED HIMSELF.—A pious old gentleman, one of the salt of the earth sort, went out in the field to catch a mare that was wont to bear him to town. He moved on the most approved mode. He shook a measure of corn at her to delude her to believe that she was to get it; but she was not to be deceived by any specious act. She would come nigh and then dash off again until the good man was fretted very badly. At last he got her in a corner, among some briars, and made a dash at her when she bounded over the wall and left him sprawling among the bushes. His christian fortitude gave way at this, and gathering himself up, he cried, "Oh hell."—The ejaculation had scarcely passed his lips before he thought, but immediately conscious of its wickedness, he said—"lelujah?" and translated the profane word into a note of triumph.

THE RECENT SUICIDE IN TEXAS.—The distinguished men of Texas seem to have a proclivity for self-murder. But a few brief months since we chronicled the shocking suicide of Senator Rusk. Now we hear that the Hon. Anson Jones, ex-President of Texas, has also committed *felo de se*. The cause of the unfortunate affair is not given. Dr. Jones had been a prominent citizen of Texas since a period anterior to the revolution which resulted in the independence of that State. After holding various offices of a responsible character, he was chosen President. He was afterwards an ardent advocate of the annexation of Texas to the United States. Since Texas became one of the States of the Union, Dr. Jones has acted as a leader of the Democratic party, second only to Houston and Rusk. He was recently a candidate for the United States Senate, but yielded place to Gen. J. Pinkney Henderson.—*Petersburg Express.*

SPITTOONS WANTED.—The Southern Christian Advocate closes a notice of the lecture lately delivered by Rev. Whiteford Smith, D. D., by giving the following hint—whether it is intended that *gentlemen*, in this free country, should not expectorate tobacco when and where they please, or that the church officers should furnish spittoons, we shall not decide:

We respectfully suggest that the subject of the first lecture of the next series be on "The Use of Tobacco in the House of God." The Citadel Square Baptist Church is a very fine edifice, and its carpets were new and beautiful; we opine that they do not look quite so well since the lecture as they did before. A friend of ours did, during the discourse, sit under something more than the *droppings* of the sanctuary, for a miniature *cataract* of tobacco juice from the gallery covered his broadcloth.

Telegraphing in Europe.

While an increase in the telegraphic charges, in the United States, has been made within a few years, there has been a reduction in the rates in Europe, and telegraphing is really cheaper in England and on the continent, than it is in this country. The consequence is that the press of Europe can now use the telegraph much more liberally than it formerly did, while the American press is, to a certain degree, restricted in the use of it. President Buchanan's message was not telgraphed in full to any part of the United States.—But it no sooner reached Liverpool than it was sent over the wires to London. From London two copies were telegraphed, over different wires, to Paris, one copy being in English and the other in French. In this way the Parisian journals were enabled to publish the entire document within a few hours after its reception in Liverpool. It is said moreover, that the copies so published were perfectly correct in every particular, showing great skill on the part of the operators. This is regarded as the greatet telegraphic feat ever performed in Europe. Similar feats have been performed in this country, but they are not often witnessed now, since the charges have been raised. In this respect the Europeans have been going forwards, while we have gone backwards.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

A LOCOMOTIVE TOWING A VESSEL.—This rather unusual spectacle was exhibited in Boston harbor last week. A schooner was passing through the draw of the Lowell railroad bridge, when, unfortunately, a strong wind and tide which prevailed threatened to speedily take the vessel away from her place of destination. At that moment a locomotive passed along the railroad bridge, the engineer of which, upon perceiving the dilemma of the worthy captain, called out for those on board to pass him a rope, which he made fast to the engine, and with a few puffs of the powerful machine, soon placed the vessel alongside a neighboring wharf, to which she was made fast in safety.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES OF PARIS.—The annual expences of the city of Paris are one-fourth more than those of New York, while the population of the former city is nearly twice as great as that of the latter. The following are the estimates for the city of Paris for 1858: Ordinary expenditures, 41,000,000 francs, or $8,200,000; extraordinary, 14,000,000 francs—total, about $12,000,000. Of this sum, 16,000,000 francs are required to pay the interest on the city debt. There are many items included in the above estimate which "cover a multitude of (municipal) sins." One of these is the approbation of 1,600,000 francs for communial and elementary schools. 1,200,00 francs are set apart for the public promenades, and the Bois de Boulogne alone swallows half a million. For defraying expense of public festivals there are appropriated 300,000 francs, and for the "receptions" of the Prefect in the Hotel de Ville, 60,000 francs.

Later from Campeachy.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—By the arrival of the schr. Tallahassee from Sisal, with dates to the 6th inst., it is stated that that port was blockaded. A change in the government had taken place, and the peace negotiations were progressing favorably, and hopes were entertained that the revolution would soon be at an end.

Reported Death of Capt. T. L. Brent.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The Republican learns that Capt. T. L. Brent, Assistant Quartermaster in the United States army, died at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday. Captain B. was a Virginian by birth, and has been connected with the service for nearly 28 years.

From the London Morning Post, Dec. 25.

The Pacific Railroad.

The energy and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race have, however, been brought to bear upon that great and important isthmus which is occupied by the Republican States of Central America. The Panama Railroad has now for some years united the two oceans, and farther to the north a wealthy Anglo-American company is engaged in the construction of an interoceanic railway between Porto Cabellos and the Bay of Fonseca. The importance of these communications in reference to the trade of California, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, it is impossible to estimate too highly; and when the disputes which have arisen between England and the United States on the subject of Central America shall have received a just and honorable settlement, we have a confident belief that European and North American capital and enterprise will be largely applied to promote the internal improvement of every portion of these most interesting and valuable regions.

The message recently communicated to Congress by the President of the United States recommends the construction of a railroad across the continent for the purposes of military defence. The line suggested by Mr. Buchanan will pass through some of the newly acquired territories of the United States to the seaboard of the Pacific. Mr. Buchanan adds that the difficulties connected with an undertaking of this description have been greatly exaggerated; and that by a wise expenditure of public money, assisted by private enterprise and free grants of land, this line—of so much importance on military as well as commercial ground, might at some distant day be completed. Here we may mention that some years ago an American citizen proposed the construction of another line stretching from Lake Michigan, between which lake and New York there is already steam communication, and proceeding thence through the Far West to California. The projector of this scheme asked for no grant of public money, but merely that thirty miles of the waste lands on either side of the proposed road should be conceded to the company to enable them to accomplish this gigantic work. Mr. Whitney's scheme, although it received the sanction of many separate States, still remains in that category of useful projects which from their magnitude and expensive character are favorably considered, whilst they are rarely, if ever, carried into execution. We do not intend to institute any comparison between the two routes which have been suggested by Mr. Buchanan and by Mr. Whitney. But it must be obvious to the most superficial understanding that the opening of any interoceanic line through the territory of the United States would effect as great a revolution in the trade of the world as that which was brought about by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route to India and to the other countries of the East. The trade of China, Japan, and of regions comparatively unknown would be impelled to the Pacific terminus of the railroad, whence it would be carried to the great Atlantic ports, to be afterwards distributed over America and Europe. Hong Kong, Shanghae, Canton and the other marts in Chinese trade, would be brought by steam within a few days' distance of the great American emporium which would spring up on the coast of the Pacific. If a facility of this kind existed, the most important and lucrative trade in the world would fall into the hands of the people of the United States, and the long voyages round the Cape, or round the Horn, would rarely be undertaken for any purpose of commercial gain. Whilst the citizens and the Government of the United States are perfectly alive to the advantages which their country would derive from the possession of this great "highway of nations," the merchant princes and rich capitalists of England appear almost to have forgotten that in British North America, there exist various regions admirably adapted for the construction of a railway, by means of which England could, as at present, defy the competition of the world. The position of British North America is peculiarly favorable both as regards physical geography and means of water communication. The distance between the northwest point of Lake Superior and the Straits of Fuca on the Pacific is extimated not to exceed sixteen or eighteen hundred miles—just double the length of the great Trunk Railway of Canada. From the recent investigations of Professor Palliser, it appears that large portions of the territory through which the line would pass consist of level prairie lands, and that the most formidable difficulty which the projectors of such an undertaking would have to encounter would be the discovery of some pass or gorge in the Rocky Mountains permitting the construction of a railway. But no one can hold such an obstacle to be insuperable when on the same continent the science of a Stephenson has spanned, by a bridge of two miles in length, the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence. In 1851 the scheme of which we have given an outline was submitted to the Legislature of Canada, by a gentleman of the name of Allen Macdonald. The scheme was rejected by a committee, on the technical ground that the projector had not obtained the necessary capital, but the report distinctly stated that the construction of such a railroad was not only desirable, but practicable, and that it ought at some future time to be undertaken. If the Grand Trunk Railway were continued to Halifax, the route up to the lakes would be completed from a British port accessible throughout the year. The construction of a railway running to the northwest of Lake Superior and onwards to the Pacific would terminate the line. The expenses of this undertaking have been estimated at ten or twelve millions—a sum insignificant when compared with the profits of that stream of wealth which would flow from the east through British territory to Britain herself.—The abolition of the Hudson's Bay monopoly and the constitution of Vancouver's Island as a British colony will attract hardy and enterprising settlers to the hitherto neglected regions bordering upon the North Pacific; and whether or not the formation of this great interoceanic communication be speedily undertaken, a new Liverpool will spring up in that part of the world, affording a centre for British trade and British industry.—With iron, coal, and timber on the spot, the railway then would become a matter of comparatively little difficulty. Commencing at both ends, and advancing with the progress of population, it would eventually meet; and thus that iron girdle would be placed around the continent, subjecting territories which are now lying waste and unproductive to the beneficent dominion of civilization and commerce, and maintaining in British hands that superiority which would seem to be the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Right Tone.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, in reply to an invitation to attend a democratic meeting in New York, to respond to the President's message:

"The only leading feature in relation to which there can be any diversity of opinion among

Utah Declared in a State of Rebellion.

The St. Louis Republican brings us news from the Utah expedition to the 1st of December, at which time the troops were all safe in comfortable winter quarters on Black's Fork, a mile and a quarter above Fort Bridger, as heretofore stated. The only additional matters of interest are the subjoined letter of Gov. Cumming to Ex-Gov. Young, and also his proclamation on entering the Territory, and declaring Utah in a state of rebellion:

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER,
UTAH TERRITORY, Nov. 21st, 1857.

To the People of Utah Territory:

On the 11th of June, 1857, the President appointed me to preside over the Executive Department of this Territory. I arrived at this point on the 17th of this month, and shall probably be detained some time, in consequence of the loss of animals during the recent snow storms. I will proceed at this point to make the preliminary arrangements for the temporary organization of the Territorial government.

Many treasonable acts of violence having recently been committed by lawless individuals, supposed to have been countenanced by the late executive, such persons are in a state of rebellion; proceedings will be instituted against them in a court organized by Chief Justice Eckles, held in this county, which will supersede the necessity of appointing a military commission for the trial of all such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconditional obedience to the constitution, to the organic laws of this Territory, and to all the other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will, in the event of resistance, rely first upon a *posse comitatus* of the well disposed portion of the inhabitants of this Territory, and will only resort to a military posse in case of necessity. I trust that the necessity will not occur.

I come among you with no prejudices or enmities, and by the exercise of a just and firm administration I hope to command your confidence. Freedom of conscience and the use of your own peculiar mode of serving God, are sacred rights guarantied by the Constitution, with which it is not the province of the Government or the disposition of its representatives in this Territory to interfere.

In virtue of my authority as commander-in-chief of the militia of this Territory, I hereby command all armed parties of individuals, by whomsoever organized, to disband and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience to this command will subject the offenders to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER,
Utah Territory, Nov. 21, 1857.

To Brigham Young, Ex-Governor of U. T.

On the 11th of July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be Governor of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the Territory, I regret to find that many acts of violence have been committed on the highways in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed, how truly I do not know, to yourself.

A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and passes signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts—acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties accorded to traitors. If these papers referred to be not authentic I trust you will promptly disown them.

I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah. You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this by the returning messengers. I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't, &c.,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

From the Washington Union.

The Present Condition of Mexico.

The intelligence by mail, received at New Orleans by the last arrival from Vera Cruz, fully sustains the telegraphic announcement of the unhappy and distracted condition of Mexico. Instead of prevalence of quiet as a consequence of Comonfort's *coup d'etat* of December, general dissatisfaction seems to prevail outside of the limits of the city of Mexico, and several States are preparing to wage war against the destroyer of the constitution. In the mean time, Comonfort is endeavoring to organize an army out of the materials furnished by the city of Mexico, and both parties are evidently preparing for a civil war.

It appears that the breaking up and dispersion of the federal Congress was followed by the issue of a violent manifesto by a portion of its members against the provisional dictatorship. This was signed by eighty-six members, and subsequently by others as they made up their minds to which party they would adhere. They denounce the act of Comonfort as "the most scandalous crime recorded in the national annals" of Mexico, and "protest, before the civilized world, against the tyranny of force." They appeal, finally, "to the governors and legislatures of the republic to remain faithful to their promises and to the welfare of the nation, to repudiate the revolutionary plan proclaimed at Tacubaya, and to lend the forces of their several States for the preservation of constitutional order." This was immediately followed by a manifesto from the dictator himself, moderate enough in its tone, in which he takes the position that the *coup d'etat* was forced upon him against his will, and that he had adopted it as "a last effort" to save the constitution. The idea of suspending or overturning a constitution in order to "save it" is one of the very latest discoveries of the age, even in Mexico, we imagine.

The protests from the various States against this revolution and usurpation are most emphatic. The State of Guanajuato was the first to move. It declines to acknowledge the revolutionary government called into being by the brigade of Zuloaga; calls upon the other States of the confederacy to form a league for the purpose of re-establishing constitutional order; names General Parrodi as commander-in-chief of the forces of that State; invites the Congress to meet at Guanajuato, where it can continue its functions under the constitution; and declares that all who co-operate with the revolutionary movement at the capital, or in any way support it, shall be treated as traitors. The same or similar manifestoes were issued by the proper authorities in the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, Oajaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion to Comonfort. The protest of Vera Cruz declares that the objects of the plan of Comonfort—that of preventing the reign of anarchy—have not been attained; that, under the present state of things, the liberal principles of the State of Vera Cruz cannot be maintained; that the constitution of 1857 may yet serve as the bond of the union; and that the threatening condition of the relations of Mexico with Spain demands that the union be preserved; therefore, that State ceases to recognise any other centre of the federal union than that designated by the constitution of the last year.

Following all these movements, we find that Gen. Parrodi, already mentioned, who is styled "general-in-chief of those States which have resolved to preserve constitutional order," has issued a proclamation calling upon the States to repudiate the revolutionary government of Commonfort, and made a levy of troops. How far it will be responded to cannot be known until the receipt of later accounts. It is apparent, however, that the coalition against the provisional dictator is already very strong, and it is a reasonable presumption that he will soon be stripped of his power, and driven from the position he now holds.

Simultaneously with this open outbreak in Mexico, we find that Santa Anna is reported to be at Havana, and that Spain, regarding the mediation of England and France at an end, is actively preparing an expedition against Mexico. In the city of Mexico it is charged that Commonfort is being used as an instrument by the "retrogrades," who only await a favorable moment to get rid of him and declare for Santa Anna. That the exiled dictator has a party in Mexico is well known, but the experiment of Comonfort has shown it to be too weak to sustain itself against the coalition already embracing many States.

From this account, it is apparent that Mexico never was in a worse condition than at present. Her treasury is exhausted, and the Minister of Finance was seeking to replenish it by the sale of the credit of the nation at the rate of five hundred dollars for ten. In the capital there is a dictatorship; in the States a war is ready to break out against the central power. Can imagination picture a more complete condition of anarchy? Mexico is indeed a very sick man.

CRINOLINE.—Notwithstanding the recent expressed opinion, or rather wish of the Empress, the ladies' dresses are ballooning out to such an enormous size, that they threaten to affect the health if not the lives of the wearers. At an evening party last week at Madame Perpignoie's, not less than five fainted from sheer exhaustion, and Mademoiselle B—— (well known in the Tuileries) has since proved a martyr to the steel and whalebone infliction. She is at present confined to her bed, her malady puzzling her physicians, but all in the secret affirming that the weight she carried on the night of the ball was too much for her tender frame, hence her bodily prostration.

The Oyster Trade of Baltimore, Md.

The Baltimore (Md.) Sun states, that "in the first place the oysters are all taken from the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, extending from the mouth of the Choptank river down to the Capes, on each side. During the summer months, 1,000 men are employed in taking the young oysters from the hard and transplanting them in the soft bottoms, where they grow more rapidly and sooner become fit for use. There are now employed 275 vessels for transporting them to the city, varying in capacity from 450 to 4000 bushels each, in which are employed an aggregate of 725 men, and in the various rivers 2000 men are employed in catching the stock and loading the vessels. Thus it will be seen, that 3725 hands are employed in getting the oysters and bringing them to the city. During the year now past the whole quantity brought to the city was 950,000 bushels, at an average cost of 40 cents per bushel, or an aggregate of $380,000. There are in the city about twenty establishments engaged in the preparation of oysters for the Southern and Western markets, who keep employed 600 shuckers, besides 150 men for preparing the packages for transportation. During the winter season these prepare and ship about 12,000 bushels per day, one establishment alone shipping 7,000 bushels, which are scattered all over the West as far as Nebraska Territory. Besides the men employed there is a quantity of machinery. The whole outly of the trade by the time the oysters are ready for taansportation, is about $500,000, and which would have reached to nearly double that amount had the winter of 1856-'57 been of a more favorable character. About two-thirds of the whole amount transported from the city are raw, but so well secured in ice that they reach the most distant points in a state of perfect preservation.

WALKER BONDS.—It is stated that Gen. Walker has flooded the South with bonds of one hundred dollars each, issued in his (Walker's) name, running twenty years, payable in Nicaragua lands. Rather poor stock.

"Laudanum" is one of the most expressive words in the language. When they discovered the secret of the slumber bringing poppy, as it stole over the keen senses of Pain, they said Laus Deo! Praise to god! and so we have in "laudanum" a Latin hymn of thanksgiving that will be perpetual.

PLANTING POTATOES.

400 BBLS. YELLOW PINK EYES POTATOES, such as we have been selling for the past three years. We can recommend them to Planters as a superior article—they come forward earlier than any other Seed Potatoes we have ever seen. For sale by KEITH & PLANNER.

Jan. 22, 1858 21-1m

Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Banner copy one month and forward bills to this office.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-tc*

☞ We call attention to Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative advertisement. Without doubt the only remedy that can restore the hair to its pristine quality, and has given universal satisfaction. The Professor has the testimonials of hundreds of cases cured by this infallible restorative, and we can cordially recommend it to all who need to use this valuable preparation.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES and by Druggists generally. [Jan. 12—107-2weod—20-2t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¼ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ **THE HARDWARE** Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—isf.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, *Sole Importer,*
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20. 1857.—65-3mD 13-3mW.

Vertigo, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion,

Will not trouble you after using one bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. Take half a teaspoonful regularly, one hour before meals—eat moderately—take a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; it rarely fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia.

See advertisement. [Jan. 19.—113d21-1w.

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ONSLOW,

Will be held in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, to be held at Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor. MANY DEMOCRATS.

MARRIED,

In Columbus county on the 12th inst., by R. D. Session, Esq., Mr. S. W. FLYNN, to Miss ELIZABETH BAREFOOT, all of Columbus county.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. JAMES E. HERRING, to Mrs. MARY A. LOVIN.

AUCTION SALES

By D. PIGOTT, Broker and Auctioneer.

Garden Spot on Holmes' Tract at Auction.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 26TH INSTANT, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Exchange Corner, I will sell *THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND*, one mile from town, upon Masonboro' and Federal Point Road, containing about *FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES*, one hundred of which are cleared and under cultivation, by John Gafford, Esq.

There is about one-half acre in Strawberries, good Orchard, with 800 or 1000 Fruit Trees upon it, and every person residing here has seen the quantity and quality of Vegetables there produced.

The improvements consist of *TWO DWELLING HOUSES, KITCHEN, SMOKE-HOUSE, STABLES*, and all necessary out-houses, and *GOOD WELL OF WATER.*

The above can be treated for at private sale. Terms and further information given upon application to Jno. Gafford, or D. PIGOTT,

Jan 21, 1858—115-ts—21-1t Broker & Auctioneer.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

Desirable and Valuable Plantation at Auction.

ON MONDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT, I WILL SELL at Exchange Corner, in the Town of Wilmington, at 11 o'clock, A. M., that desirable and valuable plantation known as

SWAN POINT,

Situated on Middle Sound, nine miles from Wilmington, six of which are by Plank Road. The tract contains about 1,000 ACRES,

300 of which are cleared and under good state of cultivation, adapted to the growth of Pea Nuts, Corn, Potatoes, &c., all under good fence. 3 fine beds of Marl upon it, with Marsh in abundance, having a creek upon one side and a water front (ocean view) of a mile and a quarter. Satisfactory proof can be given any person desirous of purchasing of the yield of plantation. To satisfy them that it is a desirable investment, there is upon the premises

TWO FINE DWELLING HOUSES,

Stables, Barns and all out-houses cannot be surpassed in the county. A good landing affording an ample channel at low water.

The Provisions, Corn, Fodder, Waggons, Carts, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c., will be sold to purchaser at satisfactory prices, and a prime gang of Negroes hired until 1st January next.

Arrangements for the coming crop are now in progress.

The above can be treated for at private sale, and further information given upon application to Dr. A. F. Newkirk, upon the premises, or to D. PIGOTT,
Broker and Auctioneer.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance one, two and three years—interest from date, for approved notes well secured.

Jan 15, 1858 110-tf

NOTICE.

THE LOT AND STORE HOUSE in the town of Wilson, N. C., lately occupied by Sikes & Beaman, is now offered for sale. The premises are well suited for commercial business, and if not sold in a few months, will be offered at public sale. Terms made known on application to the undersigned. W. D. ROUNTREE, Trustee.

Jan 8, 1858 21-3t

SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will give steady employment and good wages to *TWO GOOD SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS.* Apply immediately, to the subscriber at White's Creek P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

Jan 15, 1858—21-3t A. K. CROMARTIE.

Wilmington, N. C., January 1st, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PRICE & JAMES, as Inspectors of Turpentine, has this day expired by limitation. We are now acting singly and distinct in our vocation, and request our former patrons to extend to each their business as heretofore. W. J. PRICE,
JNO. S. JAMES.

Jan. 1. 1858.—18-6t—97-3w.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS ON OUR BOOKS, previous to the 1st January, are now due, and we would respectfully ask those owing the same to come forward and settle without delay. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL,

Jan. 15. No. 34 N. Water st.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public that they will continue to keep up a general assortment of merchandise, consisting, in part, of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., in fact every article that is usually kept in a general retail Store and suitable for town or country trade, all of which they will sell low for CASH, or on short time to prompt paying Customers. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL.

Jan. 15, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of GEORGE H. KELLEY & BROTHER was dissolved this day by mutual consent, to end January 1st, 1858. All notes and accounts, we hope, will be promptly paid to either of the parties.

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I SHALL CONTINUE THE GROCERY AND COMMISsion business at the Old Stand, No. 11 North Water Street, and will keep on hand a well selected stock, and to do so shall sell for CASH as much as possible, and no accounts over 90 days. Full weight given and all articles warranted to be what sold for or money refunded.

GEO. H. KELLEY.

Dec. 30th, 1857 96-1m

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that at the Fall Term, 1857, of New Hanover Superior Court of Law and Equity, it was ordered that a Special Term of said Court be held on the last Monday in January next, and that said Special Term should continue two weeks.

Parties and witnesses upon the *State* Docket are *not* required to attend. Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.

Herald copy daily and weekly, and Commercial tri-weekly till court.

Nov. 17.—62&12-tc.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
CONWAYBORO', S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	4 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand.	1 75	@	1 90
New.	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	9½	@	9¾
good mid'g.	10½	@	10¾
mid. fair to fair	.00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard.	11	@	14
Hope, ℔ lb.	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel.	00	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.15	@	16
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
M 'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	5 75	@	6 00
Superfine	5 25	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65 00		
5 tons and over, "	64 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton.	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	56	@	57
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 20
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3	@	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	80	@	90
N. River	65	@	0 75
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer.	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton 90	00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	5 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge.	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	30
do. Bbls.	30	@	35
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey,	28	@	30
N. E. Rum,	50	@	55
Gin,	40	@	45
Brandy,	45	@	50
do. Apple,	65	@	80
do. Peach,	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 40
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 40
Hard,	0 00	@	1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 30
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1,	1 25	@	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 05	@	1 20
do. No. 3,	0 90	@	1 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	.00	@	39
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut,	4½	@	4¾
Wrought,	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm,	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	80	@	0 95
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	65	@	80
Irish, do.,	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.,	3 00	@	3 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams,	14	@	15
Middlings,	12	@	12½
Shoulders,	11½	@	12
Hog round,	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings,	11	@	11½
Shoulders,	10	@	10½
N. C. Lard,	12	@	12½
West'n do.	12	@	12½
Butter,	25	@	28
Cheese,	11	@	11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,	17 50	@	18 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Family do.	00 00	@	17 00
Butt,	00 00	@	17 00
Prime,	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market,	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	15	@	25
do. dead,	30	@	35
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs,	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton,	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	30	@	35
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground.	85	@	1 00
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico,	8½	@	9
New Orleans,	00	@	00
Muscovado,	8½	@	10
Loaf & crush'd,	12	@	12½
C. Yellow	10	@	10½
Granulated,	11	@	12
SOAP, ℔ lb.,	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract,	4 00	@	5 75
Common,	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.,	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.,	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping,	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime,	6 50	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.,	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common,	18	@	20
Medium,	25	@	30
Fine,	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.,	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin. do.	25	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine. do.	00	00 @ 55
Flour. do.	00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.	00	0 @ 16
Cotton, ℔ bale.	0 00	1 12½ @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot.	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel.	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel.	00	0 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel.	00	0 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	25	30 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	55 @ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel.	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot.	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00 @ 4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	35	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel.	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel.	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 21ST, 1858.

TURPENTINE—There has been a fair demand for shipping and distilling purposes since our last review, and the market ruled steady at last week's quotation up to Wednesday, when it went up 5 cents, and sales were made at $2 40 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. [The sales on Tuesday at $2 30 for yellow dip and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1858.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Herald* don't like Democratic organization—it don't like it through all of two columns. It has a serious and serial objection to it. It objects to it and *continues* its objections.

Now, we don't wonder that any organ of the opposition should have decided objections against the organization of the Democrats. Just so long as that organization is kept up, just so long is victory secure, and all chance for the opposition perfectly hopeless. Of this we must suppose the *Herald* to be conscious; and, no doubt, the opponents of the Democratic party, generally, would be highly pleased to see apathy pervade its ranks. That would be directly into their hands. It might even give them one of those opportunities of which they are now and then able to avail themselves—it might place it in their power to taste the sweets of victory over the Democratic party—a victory the more prized because of its rarity, and the certainty that its achievement can hardly be hoped for again without the occurrence of some such accidental position of affairs as that to which nearly all the few victories of the opposition at the South have been due.

The *Herald* seems to dwell with much emphasis upon the fact that public opinion appears to have settled down into the belief that there will be no regularly nominated gubernatorial candidate of the party opposed to the Democracy of North Carolina, but that in all human probability the whole strength that can be rallied by the opposition will be cast for some candidate of Democratic affinities, but willing to make an issue with his former party friends upon the Distribution question, or any other question that may be used plausibly as a "good enough Morgan."

Why should it be thought wonderful that difficulties should arise in the ranks of the Democratic party? We must all have our troubles, and unless we fought a little among ourselves we would have too jolly a time altogether. There is not vitality enough left in any other organization at the South to endanger our ascendancy in a fair contest at the ballot-box, and if we are to see any serious opposition, it must take the Democratic name.

We don't exactly understand all the programme. Mr. McRae, in his letter to Mr. Dancy, distinctly says that he cannot and will not be a candidate for Governor, but he wants a practical farmer. Well the practical farmer comes out and requests the Fayetteville papers to announce "myself" as a candidate for Governor. In spite of Mr. McRae's call for a farmer, seconded by another loud call from the Raleigh *Register*, there appears to be a disinclination to take up with the obliging offer of Mr. Leak,—in fact there is disorganization among the disorganizers. The *Register* snubs Leak. Several organs of the American or Know Nothing party say they will go the straight anti-Democratic stripe or nothing. They will not pull the wires which some of their leaders are trying to fix. These leaders virtually say to their party "We are a used up crowd—the Democrats have got the people with them—if we run on our own hook we will certainly be beaten—let us try another scheme—let us try and disorganize these Democrats. We may not succeed this time but we may effect something. We may sow the seeds of dissention from which we may reap some advantage hereafter. Let us push forward Mr. McRae. Let us sympathise with him—let us assure him that he is an ill-used man. Mr. McRae is a good speaker—he may do for us what we cannot do for ourselves—he may distract the Democrats of the State and then *we* may come in."

The Democratic party of North-Carolina is not so blind as not to see this movement. It is not so inexperienced as not to know that the hour of fancied security is that in which attacks of this kind are most to be apprehended. It is not so apathetic as to lie dormant and not use the just and proper means in its power to maintain the integrity of its principles and its organization.

It is no new thing for disorganizers to arise in the ranks of the dominant party, nor for outsiders to endeavour to take advantage of the movements set on foot by these disorganizers, or of the aspirations cherished by them. At least two districts in this State have been canvassed by professing Democrats on this issue. The fate of those who made the attempt might afford valuable lessons to others anxious to try the same experiment, while the temporary success of a member of the opposition, in one of these districts, ought to give a warning not to be forgotten by Democrats.—The only national defeat the Democratic party has sustained since 1840 was inflicted upon it through the disorganizing efforts of one whom it had promoted to the highest office upon earth,—Martin Van Buren. But where was *he* left and what became of the Democratic party? At the next trial it rallied its forces and achieved a victory unparallelled in the political annals of the country, and that victory, spite of many a disorganizing attempt since, still perches upon its banners.

But speaking of disorganization—what politician who has, for any length of time, observed the political movements of the country can have failed to remark the effects of disorganization upon the ephemeral combinations that have from time to time arisen to contest the palm of supremacy with the Democratic party? They have sprung up—had their brief day, and passed off the stage, leaving hardly a name behind. *They* have, indeed, been disorganized, while the Democratic party has survived every storm, and arisen stronger from every trial. Men have left her, but *she* has remained—her principles have been attacked, but the legislation of the country has been shaped in accordance with them. Her organization has been weakened, but never destroyed; nor has it ever failed eventually to triumph over all the machinations of deserters. But for all this, the Democratic party is not intolerant nor proscriptive. It does not, for trifling or inadequate causes, desert or denounce those who have done it service, or in whom it has reposed confidence.—Mistakes in policy it can excuse—errors in judgment it can pass over, but open violation of principle it can regard in only one light—it can attach to it only one effect,—that of putting the persons so acting out of the pale of the party, and this by their own deliberate act, while such act is persevered in.

Whether, with a Treasury forced to resort to borrowing, the United States is prepared to grant bounty lands to the States as the pensioners or beneficiaries of the General Government, or whether the Southern States are willing to accept of such grants or donations with the certainty of having to pay them back in the shape of high tariffs to put money *out* of the pockets of their own citizens and *into* the pockets of New England manufacturers of the abolition school, is a question yet to be decided; but permit us to say, that in regard to how the decision will be made we have not the shadow of a doubt. The whole distribution agitation, if precipitated upon us at the ensuing canvass for Governor can serve no end but that of excitement here amongst us in North Carolina. It cannot result in pushing distribution through Congress, and to this conclusion those who understand the signs of the times, and have drawn from them the only possible inference, must have come. It must fail in making any impression upon the ranks of the aroused and forearmed Democracy of North Carolina. We trust that the whole Democratic press of the State will do its duty, and if doing so be objected to, we hope it will make itself very objectionable. We are inclined to think it will, though the offence will not be on its part, either in act or intention.

As for the "plunder," and all that sort of thing—if there be any of it, as there may be elsewhere—it is next to nothing in North Carolina—nothing at all to us. If *that* were required to keep the Democrats of North Carolina together, their cohesion would be very short-lived indeed. If that were required to stimulate us to a defence of our principles, then would our efforts in that cause be feeble indeed. Go abroad among the fifteen hundred Democratic voters of New Hanover county, or the eleven hundred of Duplin, or the nine or ten hundred of Sampson, or the vast number of any of the counties of this or the other districts of the State, and what do they look for—what do they promise themselves as the reward of victory, beyond the triumph of what they believe to be right principles and sound policy?

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Appleton, of Maine, to be Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

Richard K. Meade, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

William B. Reed of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

John Bigler, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Chili.

Henry C. Murphy, of New York, to be minister resident of the United States to the Northerlands.

Benjamin F. Angel, of New York, to be minister resident of the United States to Sweden.

James Williams, of Tennessee, to be minister resident of the United States to Constantinople.

William R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.

We cut the above from the *Washington Union*, and feel disposed to offer some remarks in reference to the subject suggested by it—that of appointments. Not that we have any personal interest in that matter, but because certain considerations present themselves to our minds, appealing to our State pride or to our sense of right in other respects.

It is always easy to carp at Congressional delegations, and to charge them with a desire to control or influence executive appointments to suit themselves, or to promote their own ends. Even our own delegation, we regret to say, has not escaped reproach, although they have avoided giving cause for it to an extent which threatens to lay them open to animadversion upon another score.

Apart from the interests or feelings of the individual or individuals appointed to any high office or offices, there is an implied compliment, an evidence of consideration to the State from which the selection is made, and the neglect to do so to a fair extent, is not without justice construed into a tacit disregard of the claims and rights of the State so neglected. The question will be asked—Does the State so neglected, say North Carolina, contain no men fit to fill positions of honor in the public service? Is she so insignificant as not to deserve respectful notice or consideration? Are the citizens of other States more worthy of recognition or consideration? Are the recommendations made by other delegations more earnestly pressed or more respectfully regarded by the Administration?

No doubt members of Congress would gladly be relieved from all responsibility on account of appointments—from all demand for their intervention in such matters. Generally speaking, our North Carolina members, spite of any insinuations that have been made against them, are too backward in this matter—certainly so as compared with their more pushing neighbors, and thus it begins to happen that the results of delicacy of feeling will be set down as the lack of earnestness or of influence. Thus it happens, that out of 191 missions and consulates filled up to the 4th day of November last, North Carolina had *none*. From the same characteristic delicacy of feeling pervading the South, it has also happened, that out of these 191 foreign appointments, the North, from which Mr. Buchanan received a very limited support, has 139, while the South, which went for him in nearly unbroken column, has only 52. North Carolina has not now, and never has had since the days of Washington, a man at the head of a single bureau. At least, so we are informed.

Now, these things amount to little in themselves. As individuals we care nothing for them—as citizens of the State, they appeal to us in a different way. North Carolina, as a State—a Democratic State—deserves, at least, as much consideration as any of her neighbors.—Her delegation will be expected to urge her claims to this consideration, and to have these claims recognized. We neither know the name, nor care to know the name, of a single individual presented for appointment to any office outside of the State. Our feeling is general—it has respect to the reputation of the State, which must suffer by the exclusion of her citizens. We think it can only be necessary for this matter to be brought fairly to the attention of the Executive, and, instead of finding fault with our Representatives for so doing, we would gladly strengthen their hands were it in our power to do so.

A NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME.—We see that Francis P. Blair, Jr., an abolition member of Congress from Saint Louis, and Eli Thayer, another of the same kidney from Massachusetts, have commenced agitating a new colonization scheme.

They propose that the United States shall acquire by purchase, or by some other peaceful means, a tract or tracts of land either in Central or South America, to be colonized by the free negroes of the United States.—Thayer proposes in this manner to forestall Southern action and render impracticable the erection of slave-holding States or communities to the Southward.

Thayer is best known at the South in connection with his attempt at free soil colonization in Virginia. He made quite a parade over the matter, and got together a company. They got land somewhere in Western Virginia, and started a village which they called Ceredo.—It is now literally a "deserted village." He was also one of the free soil managers under the "Emigrant Aid Society," for the abolitionising of Kansas, so that one way or the other, he has had his share of experience—such as it is. The miserable population of the Mosquito Coast, composed as it mainly is, of Jamaica negroes, does not, certainly, hold out any flattering prospects or inducements for further colonization of the same character. The same class of negroes are the pests of the Panama Transit Route, in fact they are already the curse of every point on the Central American coast where they can squat and steal.

DEAD.—Hon. John B. Ashe, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, died in Texas recently.

We copy the above paragraph from one of our exchanges. We had before noticed it in the papers, but from the fact that Mr. Ashe's relatives here had heard nothing of it, we were led to hope that it might be incorrect. We regret to learn, however, that it is even too true, information having been received here this morning confirming the announcement.

Hon. J. B. Ashe was a native of this county—the eldest son of Col. Samuel Ashe, and brother of Hon. W. S. Ashe and T. H. Ashe, Esq., of Wilmington, and Dr. Richard P. Ashe of California. He died on the 29th December, 1857, at his residence in Texas, not far from Galveston, we believe. He must have been about forty-eight years of age, and had been in rather feeble health for some considerable time previous to his death.

Our acquaintance with him was very limited, having been formed during a brief visit which he paid to Wilmington some years ago, when he was warmly received by the friends of his youth, who still retained for him a warm attachment and respect. He was universally regarded as a gentleman of fine talents and estimable character, and his election to Congress from the district in which he resided in Tennessee, shows the estimation in which he was held by the people of that State. Since his removal to Texas, he has participated but slightly in public business. Originally a Whig, he had felt it his duty, under the changed position of affairs at the South, to co-operate fully with the Democratic party.

Mr. Ashe, we learn, leaves a considerable family to mourn his loss.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

☞ The capture of Col. Anderson's command by Captain Sands of the Susquehanna, turns out to have been, as was supposed, a voluntary surrender on one side and the extension of protection on the other. It would appear that the United States forces went some miles up the river to meet the filibusters.

It would appear as though Anderson before he left Castillo, was guilty of any number of outrages in the slaughter of cattle and destruction of property. We cannot but think that this ends filibustering for the present, although we have understood that officers in Walker's force, or at least persons holding official positions in connection with the enterprises carried on under his name, have passed through here, and stated that a force was now collecting somewhere South—say at New Orleans, and would shortly start again for Nicaragua. They seem to think that the authorities will not interfere with them any more than they can help. In this we feel certain that they are mistaken, and they will soon find out their error when they come to the execution of their projects.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We are indebted to the courtesy of John Cowan, Esq., for a copy of the Stockton Weekly Democrat of December 21st, 1857, sent on by his brother, Dr. Cowan, of California. It is published at $5 a year, by Rasey Biven, Esq., Editor.

We find little news of striking interest. Politics seem to be about as dead in California as they well can be, for the present. Some little reference is made to General Walker, but with no apparent interest.

The Democrat states the amount of public land in California, already surveyed, at 15,000,000 acres, all of which is open for settlement, with the exception of about 300,000 acres. It thinks that two-thirds of this consists of good arable land.

Railroad Statistics.

Dinsmore's *Railroad Guide* states the number of miles of Railroad in actual operation in the United States on the first day of January, 1858, at 25,965¾, constructed at a total cost of $918,146,600, which strikes us as being too low by at least 25 per cent. There are in the non-slaveholding States 18,251¾ miles, and in the slaveholding States 7,714. Amount expended in construction North $691,020,146. Amount South $227,126,466. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois are the great railroad States, New York having 2,700¾ miles, Pennsylvania 2,773¼, Ohio 2,798¼, and Illinois 2,616. Of the Southern States, Virginia is first, having 1,321¾ miles; Georgia next, with 1,185½; Tennessee third, with 887½; Maryland fourth, with 798¼; South Carolina fifth, with 748½; North Carolina sixth, with 675 miles. Although Maryland ranks fourth of the Southern States in the length of her railroads, she is first in the amount of money expended.

☞ Our neighbour of the *Herald* certainly takes a great many things on faith. It thinks there can be little doubt that Commodore Paulding, in his arrest of Walker upon the soil of Nicaragua, acted upon private instructions from the President. This is all assumption, not only without proof, but contradicted by every circumstance occurring before and since—by the President's message—by the published instruction to Commodore Paulding and to Lieut. Almy of the Fulton. It *is* certain that the President anxiously desired the breaking up of Walker's expedition—it is equally certain that he characterizes the landing for the purpose of seizing him upon Nicaraguan soil as a grave error. Again, we don't think the President is "applauded" for anything connected with Commodore Paulding. The utmost limit of "applause" in that case, is the amount which the President himself awards to Commodore Paulding—namely, the absence of censure. The President palliates a grave error committed by a faithful public servant, in consideration of high character, patriotic motives, and the absence of complaint by the party really entitled to complain. The people of the country will sympathise with the President in his conscientious desire to enforce the laws, and will think that, perhaps, the course pursued towards Commodore Paulding may have been the best under the circumstances. That is the whole of it.

Now, the President never gave any orders to Walker to interfere in Kansas. He passed over many individual expressions of opinion on the part of that functionary, but brought him up with a round turn when these opinions took the shape of acts.

LATEST NEWS.

Further details of California news by the last steamer report that Lieut. Beale would soon return to Texas.—The camels remained on the Tijon reservation in Sonora.

In Lower California political affairs were quiet.

A dreadful hurricane on the coast had occured. It drove thirteen vessels ashore and destroyed many houses at La Pose and San Bernardino.

The Mormons had all gone to Salt Lake.

From Aspinwall the further news is that the U. S. frigate Wabash was bringing home Colonel Anderson's command. Col. Anderson before surrendering destroyed all the buildings and cattle at Castillo, and broke up the machinery of the lake steamers.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 13th, with Havana dates to the 10th inst. She brings no news of material importance. Sugars were firm, with unchanged prices. Molasses had declined.

The Ohio Legislature has passed resolutions expressing confidence in the administration of Mr. Buchanan;—reaffirming the Cincinnati platform; instructs her Senators, and requests her Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, or any other Constitution, without first having been adopted by the people.

A Resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives of the New Jersey Legislature, instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The resolution has not yet been acted on.

Gov. Denver's Message to the Legislature of Kansas calls attention to the second schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, and advises that no action be taken in the matter until the decision of Congress upon the subject be known. If Congress shall admit Kansas into the Union under said Constitution.

☞ The intelligence received at St. Louis from Kansas is to the 13th inst., by telegraph. The report states that the pro-slavery party in Kansas has carried the ticket for State officers and Legislature at the election on the 4th inst. It is stated that Gov. Denver placed troops at the disposal of the free State men for the purpose of preventing any invasion that might be attempted of the border counties.

☞ Several cotton failures are reported to have taken place in Mobile, in consequence, it is alledged, of the fall in the price of cotton.

☞ The receipts into the United States Treasury have considerably improved the past week. The $100 notes have been issued at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per day. None of a larger denomination have yet been received from the engravers.

☞ The Washington N. C. Dispatch of the 14th instant states that White Shad have already been caught in Pamlico river and sold in that market at $1 per pair—half cash—half credit.

☞ The following officers were elected by the Sampson County Agricultural Society on the 2d inst., to serve for one year: President, Dr. Thos. Bunting; Vice Presidents, J. R. Beaman, W. C. Draughorn, C. H. Stevens, F. J. Faison, and H. Boykin; Recording Secretary, E. L. Perhins; Corresponding Secretary, A. A. McKoy; Treasurer, G. W. Draughorn; Auditing Committee, W. Johnson, L. C. Hubard, and G. W. Atkins.

☞ Among the appointments confirmed by the U. S. Senate, we notice that of Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

HON. DAVID S. REID.

We regret to learn from the Washington Union, that the Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina, has been confined by severe illness nearly two weeks at Richmond, Virginia, while returning to Washington, accompanied by his family. We are happy to learn, from the same paper, that on Saturday he was convalescent; and we hope that he may soon be able to proceed to the scene of his important duties.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer North American, from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived at Portland.

The steamer America, from Boston, arrived out on the 28th ult.

There was a prospect of a further reduction of bank rates.

Lord Harnley would be succeeded in the British ministry by Lord Clanricarde.

The relief of Lucknow is fully confirmed. The slaughter of the rebels had been very great.

The U. S. steamer Minnesota, with the U. S. Commissioner to China, had reached Hong Kong.

Speedy operations against Canton by the British were anticipated.

It is said that all the exiled French generals have received an unconditional permission to return to France.

The steamer Sarah Sands, whilst employed as a transport, caught fire and was half destroyed. She succeeded, however, in reaching Mauritius with the troops.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan 16.—The mail steamer America has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

The Liverpool cotton market had an advancing tendency, and all qualities were slightly dearer since the sailing of the North American.

Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions quiet.

Consols were quoted at 94¾ for money, and 94½ for account.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Sales of cotton for four days were 40,000 bales, and the adaance was called ¼d per lb.

The money market was slightly easier at 7 a 8 per bent.

There is a growing ease in the British money market, but the bank of England made no change in rates. The holidays checked business.

The loss of the rebels in Lucknow is estimated at 7,000.

It was estimated that Canton would be invested by the 1st of December.

M. Blondel is appointed Belgian Minister to Washington.

Severe Storm at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—A severe storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, passed over this city this afternoon. Fifteen ships broke from their moorings, and were considerably injured. Houses were unroofed, and the steamboats sustained immense damage. Several lives have also been lost. The buildings on the lake, at the end of Pontchartrain depot, were half destroyed. No news frow the Gulf has yet been received.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—Advices from New Mexico have been received, giving the organization of the Legislature. Donaciana Vigel had been elected President of the Senate, and Merville Ashurst, of Alabama, Speaker of the House.

The Santa Fe Gazette has been purchased by a party of gentlemen, who design placing it on a permanent basis. It will support the administration.

Governor Rencher calls the attention of the Legislature to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Territory, the condition of the treasury and the importance of establishing courts in each county.

Yellow Fever at Havana and Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Private advices from Havana state that Sig. Amonia, the celebrated basso of the Maretzek troupe, was sick with the yellow fever. No mention is made of Signor Brignoli being sick. An account from Port au Prince states the yellow fever to be raging seriously at that place. Scarcely a vessel visits the port without burying a portion of her crew. The captain and four of the men of the brig Kilca, arrived here from that port, are sick.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—The Republican, of this city, says that Calhoun has returned to Lecompton under an escort of troops. He would leave Leavenworth on Wednesday for Washington with the Lecompton constitution. The report of the vote is expected to-night.

Congress, January 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Doolittle introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding. After the usual morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved June 16, 1856, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the navy,'" in respect to dropped and retired officers. The proviso submitted by Mr. Hunter, that the number of officers on the active list shall not be increased, was reconsidered and rejected; when the joint resolution was read a third time and passed. Mr. Fitch made a personal explanation in reference to the proceedings of the late Indiana democratic State convention; and after some remarks by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hale upon the same subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the pending question, being the reference of the President's message to the standing committees. Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, finished his remarks, urging the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, instead of seeking to open a route across the Nicaraguan isthmus. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, followed, sustaining the views of the President on the Nicaraguan question. Mr. Pottle, of New York, urged the same views. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, advocated the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, followed, also in support of the President's views. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, then obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.—*Union.*

Congress, January 14th.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston gave notice of his intention on some early day to ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding was taken up and read a second time; when it was made the special order for Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Mr. Chandler gave notice of his intention, on some early day, to ask leave to introduce a bill making additional appropriations for deepening the channel of the St. Clair flats.

Several private bills were considered and passed; and, after the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the reference of the President's message to the standing committees, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair, when Mr. Stephens addressed the committee on the neutrality laws, urging that amendments were required to render them effectual to accomplish the objects intended. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, followed, advocating the acquisition of territory southward, on which to colonize the free negroes of the United States and the slaves who may be liberated hereafter.—The remainder of the day was taken up in five-minute speeches upon amendments, of which a number were offered. Without final action the committee rose, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.—*Union.*

THE GRAVE OF PATRICK HENRY.—The Richmond Enquirer says that Patrick Henry's grave, in Charlotte county, Va., has been until recently unmarked by a stone. It is now marked by a solid wall of fine sand stone—quarried on the place—nine feet ten inches square, and two feet high, with a superstructure six feet square, twenty-two inches high, with marble slabs projecting over the sides. On one of the slabs is inscribed: "Patrick Henry. Born May 29th, 1736. Died June 6th, 1799. His fame, his best epitaph." On the other:—"Dorothea Dandridge, wife of Patrick Henry. Born in the year 1755. Died February 14th, 1831." It will thus be seen that his wife sleeps by his side. In Charlotte county, in Red Hill, the residence of John Henry, Esq., these sacred relics lie. Would it not be well for the State of Virginia to add a single stone, at least, to the modest monument that marks the *grave of* PATICK HENRY?

DECIMAL CURRENCY IN CANADA.—At the beginning of the present year, the old method of reckoning currency in Canada by pounds, shillings and pence was abolished, and the decimal system of this country supersedes it. Decimal coins will be coined to meet the requirements of the law. They will probably correspond in value with our own.—*Daily News.*

An English paper publishes the notice of the marriage of a couple, respectively eighty-three and eighty-two years old, and says: "We have often met with the expression, 'a green old age,' but have never seen so striking an example of such a state as this must have been."

The Failures in Great Britain.

From the London Times (City Article).

A week ago an estimate was made in Parliament that the liabilities of the house which have failed during the recent crisis make an aggregate of £45,000,000 sterling this being at least double the total reached in 1847. It may be doubted if the figures for 1847 would not be found to have amounted to more than twenty-two and a half millions, but there can be no question that on the present occasion their magnitude is much beyond anything attained at any previous period. Subjoined is a list of the principal suspensions announced at London since the beginning of October, when the pressure first decidedly commenced. Only a rough conjecture can be formed as to the total they represent, since in many instances the balance sheets remain yet to be produced, but fifteen or sixteen millions may be taken as the lowest sum. The failures in the provinces, of course, cannot be estimated with an approach to precision, but as the debts of five banks alone amount to about twenty-three millions, the Western of Scotland $8,911,932, the Northumberland and Durham about £3,000,000, the Liverpool Borough about £4,000,000, the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire £1,000,000, and the City of Glasgow £6,000,000, it is evident that thirty-five millions would be a very moderate computation for this part of the question. The grand estimate is thus raised to £50,000,000, (250,000,000), and with this before them Parliament and the public are bound to use every effort to probe the cause of the evil. With the constant extension of activity peculiar to all commercial countries, it is plain that if the same causes continue to operate, the new revulsion which will be due in 1867 will as much exceed that of the present year as this exceeds what was witnessed in 1847.

At the same time the fact must be recognized that, according to the opinion of Parliament, the elements of mischief actually in operation are but faintly represented even in the totals now given. The doctrine is that by the prohibitions and precautions enforced by the Legislature to prevent the mercantile classes from exercising, in banking affairs, their own independent judgment, an immense amount of disaster is averted. Indeed, upon no other plea could the French system be tolerated for a moment in any branch of business in England. If under this paternal care we have suffered to the extent of fifty millions, what must be the opinion of those who uphold that system, as to the total that would have been exhibited if our traders—instead of being taught to rely upon government vigilance, had been left to the free exercise of their own? It must be such as would transcend all ordinary conceptions. The discredit to their sagacity, therefore, will be proportionately great if our legislators are unable clearly to trace and expose the baneful influences that have been at work. Out of doors a few persons venture to ask whether the vaunted remedy may not, in fact, constitute the root of the disease, and if it would be very rash, after having witnessed throughout the present generation the things that take place under the Parliamentary guidance of banking business, to try the experiment of leaving it to its natural course. In that case, however, their functions as regards the concerns of trade would be limited to the simple duty of providing inexpensive means by which, while men were left to make such mutual contracts as they might deem best, every one attempting to falsify or break such contracts might be dealt with according to his deserts. It is much more pleasant to fancy it possible to "control" or "regulate" trade. Any man who can persuade himself, especially in a country like Great Britain, that he is called to take part in such an operation, must be conscious of immense self-importance, and, as a general rule, neither ministers, members of Parliament, nor any other of the existing race of human beings, are prone to surrender the delusion of imaginary power.

PECULIARITIES OF THE NEW FRENCH METAL.—According to a communication from eminent scientific authority, in the "Comptes Rendus," of Paris, it appears that the valuable properties of aluminum are injured by the presence even of small quantities of other metals.—One-twentieth of iron or copper make it almost impossible to work the alloy, while one-tenth of copper renders aluminum as brittle as glass. An alloy of five parts of silver with one hundred of aluminum works like silver, but is harder and takes a finer polish. The one-thousandth of bismuth renders aluminum so brittle that it cracks under the hammer even after being repeatedly annealed. The presence of aluminum in other metals often communicates valuable properties when the quantity is not too large. Thus one-twentieth part of aluminum gives copper a beautiful gold color, and hardness enough to scratch the standard alloy of gold employed for coins, without at the same time injuring the malleability of the copper. One-tenth of aluminum gives, with copper, a pale gold-colored alloy of great hardness and malleability, and capable of taking a polish like that of steel. Five parts of aluminum with one hundred parts of pure silver give an alloy almost as hard as silver coin containing one-tenth of copper, and thus permits the hardening of silver, without introducing a poisonous metal. The results of these experiments show an increased variety of uses in the chemical and mechanical arts to which aluminum may be applied.

STATISTICS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The Miner's Journal furnishes in detail the annual statistics of the Pennsylvania coal trade. The amount of anthracite coal sent to market on the seabord in 1857 was 6,431,378 tons; other kinds, including imported, 1,114,145; making a total of 7,545,523 tons, a decrease of 316,323 tons compared with the year previous. Including the supply of bituminous coal in Western Pennsylvania and further west, and of Virginia, the number of tons is about 10,500,000.

In 1820, the total amount of the coal trade was only 356 tons; it has enlarged since then till it comprehends ten millions and a half tons annually. Large as this amount is, it is no comparison to the coal trade of Great Britain. From 1820 to the present time, the whole product in this country has been 77,536,544 tons, including a small amount imported, but in the United Kingdom, in a single year, (1856,) the product was 66,645,450 tons.

The Schuylkill region, which last year furnished more than one-half the aggregate amount of anthracite sent to market, this year falls 320,163 tons below the proportion.

The Journal gives a list of 86 operators, with 122 coaleries, and adds:

A number of the coaleries enumerated above were worked in the early part of the season, and afterwards abandoned. We doubt whether the number of operators who will mine this year will exceed 80, which is a decrease of 12 since last year. The number of coaleries worked has decreased in a greater ratio. Last year we worked about 140 coaleries. The number that will be worked this year will not exceed 115 or 120. The whole supply of coal sent from Schuylkill county in 1857 was 3,042,378.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN PARIS.—The President's Message was published in full by all the Parisian journals. It was telegraphed through from Liverpool to Paris in five hours and a half—the same time it was required to telegraph it to London. But the two copies came over different wires, and while the copy sent to London was in English, that to Paris was in French.—This fact shows the importance given to the Message. The comments of the press upon this document are various—*N. Y. Daily News.*

From the message of T. B. Cumming, acting governor to the fourth annual legislature of Nebraska Territory:

"The area of Nebraska is greater than that of New York and the New England States. Our invigorating climate, productive soil and natural advantages will attract multitudes of emigrants driven to our shores by the political troubles of the Old World. Politically, we have equal reason to rejoice. Our future increase will give to us the control, to a great extent, of the country's political destiny, and it is gratifying to believe that that power will be used with a patriotic and unfaltering determination to defend the federal constitution, and preserve the Union of the States. Safe, thus far, from the interference of reckless agitators and the mad efforts of intolerant fanatics, we can furnish to the world an enviable proof of the legitimate effect of the genius and spirit of our republican institutions. No retribution can be too severe, if through casuistry, or local strifes, or political infidelity, we prove recreant to that beautisul federative system to which we owe our existence, and under which alone we can achieve true and permanent greatness."

WHO IS THE OLDEST MASON?—Certain exchanges have stated that William Clark, the oldest inhabitant of Wilmington, Del., and one of the oldest in the State, died on Tuesday morning last. The deceased had been for more than sixty years a member of the Order of Free Masons, and at the time of his death was believed by many to be the oldest Mason in the United States.

The Newark Advertiser says Joseph Munn of Bloomfield, is said to be the oldest member of the Order of Free Masons in the United States.

SPECIE IN FRANCE.—The specie in circulation in France in the time of Colbert in 1661, was 600,000,000f.; in 1706 it was 800,000,0000f.; in 1754, 1,600,000,000f.; under Necker, 2,000,000,000f.; in 1803, 2,800,000,000, in 1828, 2,713,000,000.; in 1852, 2,585,000,000, and at present it exceeds 6,000,000,000.—France has more specie than England, Russia or Germany, including Austria, and four times as much as is in the United States.

Gold News from California.

The steamship Star of the West arrived at New York late on the evening of the 13th, with intelligence from San Francisco to the 21st December, and from Aspinwall to the 4th inst. The amount of treasure by this arrival is stated to be 1,607,000.

The following summary from the Alta Californian of the 21st December embraces the more important items of California intelligence:

During the [illegible] weeks which have elapsed since the departure of the last mail steamer copious rains have continued to fall all over the State, rejoicing alike the heart of the miner, the merchant, and the agriculturist. The "dry diggings," as they are termed, are now abundantly supplied with the aqueous element so indispensably necessary to the development of the auriferous resources of the mineral districts. Interior journals give glowing accounts of the success of miners, and speak hopefully of the future.

A hill, containing deposits greatly resembling glass, has been discovered in Napa county. These are found cropping out on the summit of the hill, in broken fragments of a deep brown color, crystalized, and closely resembling the glass of which bottles are made. Specimens have been sent to England and the Atlantic States for examination.

A street affray occurred in Sacramento on the 17th between Charles A. Sumner, editor of the republican paper, and Henry Shipley, of the State Journal. The former, who is a relative of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Boston, was badly beaten. The affair grew out of articles of crimination and recrimination indulged in by the editors of their respective journals.

Lieut. Ives, at last accounts, was about to explore the Colorado river with a stern-wheel steamer.

The Sonora surveying party, under Col. Stone, has left Los Angelos.

The Mariposa (Fremont) ranch is to be sold for taxes. It was assessed at over $700,000, and the total taxes amount to $70,000.

The following from the New York Courier and Enquirer embraces the substance of the news from Central America:

The purser of the Star of the West confirms the report received by the Empire City, by way of New Orleans, of the surrender of Col. Anderson at Castillo, but gives no particulars. A passenger by the Star of the West states that several armed boats from the United States steam frigate were sent up the river to Fort Castillo, and Anderson was commanded to surrender.—While negotiations were in progress Anderson sunk one of the lake steamers in thirty-five fathoms of water, and before surrendering blew up the fort and destroyed all his ammunition. Anderson and his men are now understood to be on board the steamer Wabash. In the Panama Star and Herald of the latest date, January 4, we find only the single announcement that the U. States steam sloop-of-war Fulton arrived at Aspinwall yesterday (30th) from San Juan del Norte. The remaining filibusters left at Castillo had surrendered themselves and one of the river steamers to the steam frigate Susquehannah.

Late and Important from Utah.

Our advices from Great Salt Lake city, by way of San Francisco, are to the 8th of November. The proposition to declare Brigham Young "Prophet, Seer and Revelator" of the Mormon people was sustained unanimously in the Tabernacle.

The Deseret News of November 4th says:—The company from Carson began to arrive on the 1st instant, and will probably all be in by the 3d. This company, with a few exceptions, embrace all who were sent on foreign missions to that region; also, several from California and Oregon.

Mr. Bell, who, in company with others, left Salt Lake on the 8th of November, furnishes a California paper with the following:

The force of the Mormons has been greatly over-estimated; almost every available man has been enrolled.—In passing through the settlements Mr. Bell found that the men generally had been called out to the mountains; and yet the whole force fell far short of 10,000 men.

The winter has set in with severity. In the city the snow was 2 inches deep, and in the mountains, where the Mormons were encamped, it must have been from 6 to 12 inches deep. The Mormon army was in a very poor condition, badly clothed, poorly armed, and with very little provisions. The families are represented as being in a suffering condition—wanting in provisions and wood; the winter already commenced, and the men all called off to the camps.

Mr. Bell's company had passports from Governor Young, but were only asked for them once. It seemed as if intelligence had been sent ahead of them, and all *knew of their journey to California but at one station.* Nevertheless, it was necessary, at each settlement to call on the bishop, hire an interpreter, and send them ahead of the company to treat with the Indians for their safe passage. By representing themselves as Mormons, using every precaution, and more particularly by the expenditure of over two thousand dollars among bishops, interpreters and Indians, the company succeeded in making their way in safety.

We have confirmation of the report that was circulated at the time, regarding the company that was massacred some time since, that they suffered at the hands of the Indians, in revenge for criminal indiscretions on the part of certain of their members. Small bags containing poison were found in springs, the water of which caused sickness and death among the Indians. They mustered their forces, followed and massacred the whole party.

With regard to the Indians east of Salt Lake, it is more than probable that Col. Johnson has propitiated them, and they will be found, if not on the side of the government, at least neutral.

In case of resistance to the troops there is every reason for confidence that Colonel Johnson will force the passage of the cannon, and make good his advance to the city.

On the 8th of October Brigham Young delivered a speech in the tabernacle in relation to the advance of the United States troops into the Territory. He said:

As soon as they start to come into our settlements, let sleep depart from their eyes and slumber from their eyelids, until they sleep in death; for they have been warned and forewarned that we will not tamely submit to being destroyed. Men shall be secreted here and there, and shall waste away our enemies in the name of Israel's God.

In another part of the same discourse he says:

Another year I am going to prepare for the worst, and I want you to prepare to cache our grain and *lay waste our Territory;* for I am determined, if driven to that extremity, that our enemies shall find nothing but heaps of ashes and ruins. We will be so prepared that in a few days all can be consumed. I shall request the bishops to see that the people in their wards are provided with two or three years' provis